

THE QUEEN OF HAPPINESS FLORENCE MILLS

An Apollo School Day Live Performance
Tuesday, February 11, 2020
Teacher's Guide
Grades 3 – 12

Teacher's Guide Overview

The Queen of Happiness: Florence Mills Teacher's Guide is designed to support educators in inspiring their students to use their voice and address meaningful issues within their community. It is created as a framework for students to better understand the racial, gender, and socioeconomic divides that ushered in the Harlem Renaissance. With this framework,



students can be stimulated to consider Florence Mills in the scheme of her historic and biographical context and the ways in which her work as a performer shattered glass ceilings as well as inspired countless individuals. The activities and assignments teachers may decide upon for this lesson can serve as a building block to motivate students to develop their voice for a variety of settings and topics.

The Guide includes suggested activities, vocabulary and resources that you can use in the classroom with your students prior to or after the performance.

Florence Mills was one of the most influential, loved, and sensational performers of all time. Born as Florence Winfrey on January 25, 1896, Mills began dazzling audiences as a singer at the age of six. Although she began her career with her two older sisters, she was tenacious in her quest to entertain and continued to hone her craft, even after they concluded

their vaudeville act. Taking performing by the reins, she joined the traveling black show *Tennessee Ten*. It was on the road that she met her husband Ulysses “Slow Kid” Thompson, an acrobatic dancer. In 1921, Mills broadened her repertoire by becoming a headliner in the widely successful Broadway musical, *Shuffle Along*, which was written by Eubie Blake and Noble Sissle.

Mills’ ability to delight her audiences with her performances earned her the nickname, the “Queen of Happiness.”

Mills boldly continued breaking racial barriers by performing in venues in London, Paris, and other areas of Europe. As one of the only two African Americans of her time to be photographed



in a full-page of *Vanity Fair*, the entertainer also set trends in the world of fashion. Her drive and talent eventually landed her a headliner spot at the prestigious Palace Theatre in Midtown, New York City in 1924. Two years later, the hit show *Lew Leslie's Blackbirds* ushered in her international star status. Throughout her career, Mills centered her work on advocating for racial equality. Songs such as "I'm a Little Blackbird Looking for a Bluebird" demonstrated her quest to be considered an equal to her white counterparts. This song captured her activism toward the pursuit of happiness for all people regardless of race or gender.

The trendsetter was forced to cut her performances short after she became ill in 1927. Devastatingly, Mills passed away after undergoing an operation in New York City in November of the same year. Mills' sudden death at the age of 31 left her fans shattered. Thousands visited the funeral home to pay their respects and thousands of supporters lined the streets of Harlem, New York City for her funeral procession.

Although there are no recordings of her songs, Mills' soft birdlike voice stayed in the forefront of her supporters' minds. Her enchanting performances created a lasting impression on many and inspired several works in her honor.

Among the artists who were so deeply touched by Mills is **Duke Ellington**. In 1928, Ellington created the jazz composition "Black Beauty" which was inspired by Mills' life. "Black Beauty" became one of the signature songs for the composer, pianist, and jazz orchestra leader.

Friend of Duke Ellington, **Constant Lambert**, was deeply moved by Mills' performance in *Dover Street to Dixie* at the London Pavilion in 1923. After hearing of her death, Lambert wrote the tribute piano piece "Elegiac Blues." **Thomas Wright "Fats" Waller** also celebrated Mills' life in his song "Bye Bye Florence."

The singer's reach did not stop at the creation of numerous songs and compositions created in her honor. Mills even influenced the commission of **The Florence Mills Theatre**, which opened in December 1930 and stood in South Central Los Angeles until it was demolished in 2013.

Mills' legacy continues through the contributions her work made to **the Harlem Renaissance**, also known as the "New Negro Movement." This period, from roughly the 1920s to 1930s, marked a celebration of culture, music, art, and stage performance. With a great number of African Americans beginning to call Harlem home during the **Great Migration** from the south to the North, Harlem morphed into a place for an artistic explosion. African Americans who were seeking a new start and a life outside of the racism they faced in the south found solace in Harlem. Alongside Mills, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Louis Armstrong, Paul Robeson, Josephine Baker, Aaron Douglass, and many other artists created a new narrative for Harlem. The Harlem Renaissance ushered in new fashion and a distinction of esteem for African American artists.

Additional Resources

[Harlem's Little Blackbird](#), by Renee Watson. The book is written for young readers and served as an inspiration for the show, *The Queen of Happiness: Florence Mills*.

[New York Times, "Shuffle Along' and the Lost History of Black Performance in America"](#)

[National Portrait Gallery blog: "The Forgotten Fame of Florence Mills"](#)

"Black Beauty," Duke Ellington

[Listen on Spotify](#)

[Listen on Youtube](#)

"Bye Bye Florence," Fats Waller and Bert Howell

[Listen on Spotify](#)

[Listen on Youtube](#)

The Queen of Happiness: Florence Mills

Teacher's Guide

Grades 3-5

Essential Questions

What is one's voice?

In what ways does a time period impact an artist's craft?

How can one impact their community through their voice, talents, and work?

Objectives

Students will develop an understanding of the performing arts.

Students will make connections between specified time periods (Harlem Renaissance) and performing arts trends.

Students will understand the concept of primary and secondary sources.

Students will identify a specific artist and the characteristics of their work.

Common Core Learning Standards

SL-1(a) Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 4 topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

L-1 Demonstrate usage of standard English grammar when writing or speaking.

SS Participate in activities that focus on a classroom, school, community, state, or national issue.

R-9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

Words to Know

A **performance** is an act of presenting a form of entertainment, a play, or a concert.

A **primary source** is a firsthand experience written or created by the person who was directly involved with the occurrence.

A **secondary source** is an article, picture, or quote written by someone who analyzes or interprets a primary source.

The **Harlem Renaissance** was an explosion of intellectual, social, and artistic expression spanning from the 1920s to 1930s.

The **Great Migration** was the movement of approximately 6 million African Americans from Southeastern areas of the United States to Northeastern areas.

Activities

Think Pair Share

Students may use this activity as an opportunity to discuss understandings about the Harlem Renaissance period, jazz, the performing arts, or secondary sources inspired by Mills.

Song Writing Session

Students may write songs about issues in society that are meaningful to them.

Gallery Walk

The goal of the gallery walk is to have students view the creations they have each. These creations can be formed in a poem, drawing, story, or other visual. Students will allow their classmates' creations to inform and transform their own ideas about the topic at hand.

Stations

Stations may serve as the space in which students can discuss and form connections of themes, big ideas, etc.

Listening Party

Students may listen to music created by secondary sources such as Duke Ellington, "Fats" Waller, and other composers.

Poetry Writing

Students may create poems based on their opinions of issues impacting their historical and personal context.

Extended Learning (Homework)

Journal Reflections

Assessments

Teacher Observations (with appropriate rubrics)

Differentiation Strategies

Color-coded Materials

Annotated Materials

Extended Time

Additional Resources

[*Harlem's Little Blackbird*](#), by Renee Watson

[*New York Times, "Shuffle Along' and the Lost History of Black Performance in America"*](#)

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